REMARKS

Claims 1-15 remain in the application. No amendments to the claims have been made.

Claims 1-5, 7-11, and 13-15 have been rejected as being anticipated by a prior public use or on sale of the invention. Claims 1-5, 7-11, and 13-15 have been rejected as being anticipated by Site Planner 3.0 user's manual. Claims 6 and 12 have been rejected as being obvious over the SitePlanner 3.0 user's manual in view of Ahmed et al., MPRG-TR-95-19, November, 1995. Each of these rejections are traversed.

At the outset, it should be understood that all of the references relied upon by the Examiner relate to products, publications, or other materials that arise from the efforts of Dr. Rappaport. Dr. Rappaport is a joint inventor on the present invention. As will be discussed below, none of the references identified by the Examiner show, discuss, or make obvious the "component kits" which are specifically recited in independent claims 1 and 10.

The invention is focused on a computerized system for designing or optimizing a communications network where, for example, the floor plan of a building or a model of a campus or an outdoor environment is displayed in conjunction with various components of the communication network which is being used or which is to be used. The performance of the network, based on the attributes of the components which are selected for use and the physical environment (e.g., doors, walls and other obstructions) is predicted and shown on the display. This allows the designer to make changes in the configuration of the communications network or in the components that are used in the communications network in an effort to improve performance, reduce cost, etc. The basic design tool, displays, and flow diagrams to address these "what if" scenarios are discussed at length in connection with Figure 1-19 of the application.

The claimed invention is related to the assembly and use of "component kits" in the design process. Figures 20 and 21 are the most pertinent for understanding the invention, as well as the "component kits". As can be seen from these figures, and the text of the application beginning on page 42, at line 8, a "component kit" is an assemblage of several specific individual components. In

the example shown in Figure 20, a particular coax cable 1002 (e.g., 1/4" Flexwell LL Flex Foam cable) is connected to a generic splitter 1003. One output of the splitter connector to a specific antenna 1004 (e.g., dB Omni PCN 1850-1990 360 deg. 3.00 Gain), and the other output connects to a generic leaky feeder antenna 1005 that terminates at load terminator 1006. As taught in the patent specification, component kits can also be used to represent or model components of various or interchanged media, such as fiber optic cabling, or RF or baseband equipment, as well as equipment that translates and operates across different spectra, etc.

It should be understood that the designer selects all of these components to make a "component kit". Thus, the "component kit" constitutes a computerized representation of an assemblage which has specific communications components connected together, each of which has its own performance attributes, cost information, etc. Note that a "component kit" may also be predefined and used later, as a "shorthand" way of representing several components that would be configured and interconnected in a network. A designer would want the utility of designing or using a "component kit" for use in conjunction with the computerized model in a number of situations (e.g., when a customer specifies that only a particular brand or model of antenna or cable can be used with a particular brand or model of access point) in designing or deploying the communications network. For example, instead of having to painstakingly specify by selecting with a mouse the individual components needed to make up a network infrastructure, as was the case in the prior art cited by the Examiner, this invention allows component kits to be pre-wired with predefined connections of various network equipment so that a user can quickly specify a number of key interconnected infrastructure components by simply selecting a single component kit. For example, the component kit allows a user to simply select one item to represent and model the performance of a number of components in a network, where a vendor or integrator might provide or sell infrastructure components that are pre-bundled with particular cabling, access points, and antennas; etc.). As shown in Figure 21, and as explained on page 43, at line 23 et seq., by having a "component kit" as part of the parts list library (as opposed to simply having the individual components represented separately), the designer can use the

component kit to quickly place multiple components in the computerized representation of the physical environment by allowing the multiple components (i.e., the "component kit") to be selected and placed as a single component (see page 44, line 1 of the application). Thus, the invention provides a substantial savings in design or optimization time. Particularly when a user must design networks in many different buildings using the same set of specific components, since the single component kit may be specified by a user, instead of the user having to select the various components piece by piece.

For comparison, if the designer wanted to use the five components depicted in Figure 20 at ten different locations in a multistory building, without having the ability to create a "component kit", he or she would need to select all five components on ten different occasions (i.e., this would require fifty (50) selections by the designer). However, since the invention allows the creation of a component kit, he or she can make the same selection of components in only five (5) selections (i.e., 5 selections of the component kit).

This "component kit" aspect of the invention was not present in the prior art relied on by the Examiner. Thus, the applicant traverses the rejection of the claims 1-5, 7-11, and 13-15 as being anticipated by the sale of a) SMT Plus or b) SitePlanner 3.0. Further, the applicant traverses the rejection of the claims 1-5, 7-11 and 13-15 as being anticipated by the SitePlanner 3.0 user's manual.

With reference to the SitePlanner 3.0 user's manual referenced by the Examiner, pages 95-105 (which are specifically referenced by the Examiner), deal with a version of the product which lacks "component kits" or the ability to make "component kits". The passages identified by the Examiner deal only with the selection of individual components from a parts list library (e.g., Subsystem Components list), and with the ability to substitute one component for another within various antenna systems. At most, the SitePlanner 3.0 user's manual describes the ability delete a selected antenna subsystem as opposed to only individual components in the subsystem; however, SitePlanner 3.0 user's manual does not show or suggest the ability to create and use "component kits" in the design process as is set forth in the claims.

It is noted that the textual passage referenced by the Examiner on Page 97 of the SitePlanner 3.0 user's manual refers only to manipulating components in

the antenna system. It is simply incorrect to conclude that this passage shows or makes obvious the creation and/or use of "component kits" (which include an assemblage of several components) in the design process. Furthermore, it is noted that the textual passage referenced by the Examiner on page 95 of the SitePlanner 3.0 user's manual merely states that any number of different components can be displayed on the display, and that each of these have different attributes (e.g., cost information). It is simply incorrect to assert that this teaches using more than one "component kit".

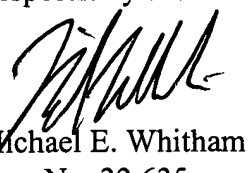
With reference to the product itself, it is noted that the passage for SMT Plus cites a web site from March 5, 2004 referencing a document about SMT plus that was copyrighted in 2001. Both of these dates are AFTER the filing date of the present application, and are not a reference against the claimed invention. The EE connection article and the EDN Access article discuss earlier versions of the computerized planning tool offered by Wireless Valley Communications; however, none of these earlier versions included the ability to create and use "component kits" in the design process. As such, none of the articles referenced by the Examiner evidence a product which was in use one year prior to the filing of the present application which includes the claimed "component kit" feature.

In view of the above, both rejections made under 35 U.S.C. 102 should be withdrawn.

With respect to the rejection made under 35 U.S.C. 103 rejection, it is noted that the Ahmed reference relates to topographic maps with building information. Ahmed, like the Siteplanner 3.0 user's manual, completely lacks any teaching or suggestion whatsoever with respect to creating and/or using "component kits" within the context of the claimed invention. As such, this rejection should be withdrawn.

In view of the above, claims 1-15 should be reconsidered and allowed at the earliest possible time.

Respectfully submitted,



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